



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

more profoundly into his problem than he has. Such practical advice as he gives is usually excellent. Moreover we cannot think out a reform of the evil of boy work until we are in possession of the facts, and these our author photographs most faithfully. Its worst features are found in the work that does not lead on to continuous employment and in street hawking, such as the selling of newspapers. The children who are driven to the latter occupation as a rule seem to end their lives among the dregs of society. Canon Barnett is right in seeing a large part of the secret of social amelioration in the use made of the vital years of boyhood which follow on school life, and Mr. Gibb is right in laying emphasis also upon the kind of education given in the school. Canon Scott Holland contributes a stirring introduction.

University, Manchester.

S. J. CHAPMAN.

LA FILOSOFIA DELL' AZIONE. Di Giovanni Cesca. Milano, Palermo, Napoli: Remo Sandron. Pp. 330.

The writer is opposed to Idealistic systems of ethics and to all metempirical assumption in philosophic thought. His aim is to present the claims of a philosophy of action which as phenomenism is to mediate between idealism and realism, as pluralism is to recognize the partial truth of dualism, as "solidarism" conciliates the individual and society, as "energism" gives full play to the activities of both man and his environment, and as meliorism effects a synthesis between optimism and pessimism. The author insists upon a distinction between "ideality," which in so far as it is ethico-social and not theologico-metaphysical is a justifiable and valuable concept, and "Idealism," which he regards as based upon metempirical and therefore invalid foundations. The style of the work is somewhat dry.

E. RITCHIE.

Halifax, N. S.